

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and beautifications in the actions of great men. *Addison*.

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a facagity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South*.

Now waiting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broomer*.

3. Publick; commonly bruited.

—Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —
Most fure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakespeare*.

VULGAR, *n.f.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

It'll about.

Drive away the *vulgar* from the freets. *Shakespeare*.

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the afflicted *vulgar*, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles*.

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift*.

VULGARITY, *n.f.* [from *vulgar*.]

1. Meanness; flate of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enclaves to truth. *Brown*.

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarity*, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deifiers. *Brown*.

2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness.

Is the grand lophos of Perfius, and the flubility of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of exprefion? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal*.

VULGARLY, *adv.* [from *vulgar*.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel*.

He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism*.

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

VULNERABLE, *adj.* [*vulnerabilis*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests ;
 I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
 To one of woman born. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched
 by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was
 slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal
 part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VULNERARY. *adj.* [*vul. craire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful
 in the cure of wounds.
 Try whether the same effect will not enjoin, by common
vulnerable plasters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*.
Welman's Surgery.
 To *VULNERATE.* *v. a.* [*vulnere*, Lat.] To wound ; to hurt.
De facto there is such an intercourse between the magnetick
 unguent and the *vulnerable* body. *Glauvelt's Steril.*
VULPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.
VULTURE. *n. f.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remark-
 able for voracity.
 Nor the night raven, that fill deadly vells,
 Nor grievly vultures make us once afraid ;
 We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
 That *vulture* in you to devour to many,
 As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shaksp.*
 A ravenous *vulture* in his open'd fide,
 Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*
VULTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.
UVULA. *n. f.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spon-
 geous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of
 the nostrils over the glottis. *Dic.*
 By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind
 the *uvula*. *Welman's Surgery.*
UXORIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a
 wife ; infected with concubinal dotage.
 Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorius*, nor scarce in-
 dulent ; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*
 That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
 Beguild by fair idolaters, fell
 To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 How would'st thou insult,
 When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
 In perfect thralldom, how again betray me ? *Milton.*
UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from uxorius*.] With fond submission to a wife.
 If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
 To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
 Prepare thy neck. *Bryden's Fervent.*
UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from uxorius*.] Concubinal dotage ;
 fond submission to a wife.



W is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the found of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and found are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *uw*, *view*; *fiu*, &c. the found of *w* consonant is uniform.

To **WABBLE**. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flail inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer fet it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Maxon.*

WAD. *n. f.* [Prob hay, Saxen.]

A bundle of straw thrust close together.

WADD, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WADDING. *n. f.* [from *wad*, *wad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To **WADDLE**. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption, *waddle*.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare.*

The strutting petticoat smoothes and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big-bellied women.

Spectator, No 127.

Grown fat with corn and fitting fill,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighbour's pool

Swift.

A dabchick *waddles* through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*
Dulness, of dulness the directing foul,
To human heads like bliafs to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

TO WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadian*.]
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.
We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shak.*
She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
He staid seven days at the Cæsali, until a bridge was made
for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to
be *waded* over. *Knutles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Then since fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Watton's Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or links, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*
It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*
Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well
long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swim-
ming have feet like oars. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*

Those birds only *wade* in the water, and do not swim. *Moré.*
As when a dabchick *waddles* through the copse
On feet and wings, he flies, and *wades*, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.
They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude
any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment
between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God,
or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker, b. iii.*
I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth
by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*

The substance of those controversies wherunto we have
begun to *wade*, be rather of outward things appertaining to
the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the
church consisteth. *Hooker, b. iii.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness far to tumble
Fairy Queen, b. i.

I should chafe rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled
 into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of
 our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood
 and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless con-
 troversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up to much
 time of learned men. *Deacy of Piety.*

The dame
 Now try'd the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
 Search'd all the deep recess, and fill'd it into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
 And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
 There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
 Half-sing'd, half-suff'd. *Dryden.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the
 Deity, found that he *waded* both the more out of his depths,
 and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WATER. *n. f.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
 Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheep must be shorn. *Shaffer.*

Poor Sancho they persecuted that he enjoyed a great domi-
 nion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and
 marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand
 places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little
 thin *wafel*; yet so, that the members thereof should not one
 run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order
 agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Adams.*

3. Paste made to cook letters.

To WATT. *v. a.* [probably from *wade*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
 Than now the English bottom have *watt* o'er,
 Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*

Our high admiral
 Shall *watt* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakespeare.*

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not
 sink but float; their lungs being able to *watt* up their bodies;
 which are in others overcopied by the hinder legs, we have
 not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
 With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves:
 A hundred years they wander on the shore;
 At length, their penance done, are *watt* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *watt* him o'er
 To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles
 of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that
 wherein the soul was *watt*ed and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *watt*ed over their troops into Sicily in open vel-
 fels. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

In vain you wish your parting lover,
 You wish fair winds may *watt* him over:
 Alas! what winds can happy prove,
 That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
 And *watt* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WATT. *v. n.* To float.

It *watt*ed nearer yet, and then he knew,
 That what before he but surmisd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
 And now the shouts *watt* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WATT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body.

From the following cast off the whirlwind's wing
 Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
 In one wide *watt*. *Thompson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of infor-
 mation at sea.